REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

The Applicant acknowledges, with thanks, the office action dated October 16, 2008, and completion of the personal interview of November 13, 2008. The Examiner's observations and suggestions are much appreciated and summarized herein. The Examiner's withdrawal of previous rejections is noted with appreciation. Claims 1, 3-5, 13-16, 18-20, and 28-30 are currently pending.

Initially, it is noted that as requested by the Examiner, substitution has been made in all claims to eliminate acronyms. More specifically, "PJL" has been amended to "printer job language" and "PCL" as been amended to "printer command language" in each instance.

Claims 1, 3-5, 16, 18-20, and 28-30 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0145760 to Kurumida (*hereinafter*, "Kurumida") in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,572,631 to Kavathekar et al. (*hereinafter*, "Kavathekar") and in further view of U.S. Patent No. 7,319,532 to Oomura et al. (*hereinafter*, "Oomura"). In view of the amendments and arguments set forth below, it is submitted that all pending claims are patentably distinct over the art of record.

The subject application is directed to a system and method for managing multiple format fonts in an image generating device. A typical printer renders an image by generating a bitmapped output corresponding to encoded data. This bitmapped output is transferred to a medium, such a paper, and forms a printer output. Text-based electronic documents are rendered by use of a font file, which is a typically bitmapped rendering of an alphanumeric character set. A transmitted file, by way of example, includes ASCII characters. In this example, a numeric value indicates one of 256 possible characters. A printer engine, such as a controller, associates each character with a bitmapped font character, and transfers bitmapped characters to the print medium. Bitmapped fonts are typically shipped with printers, and suitably embedded in printer firmware. A character-based document sent for printing includes a selection of one or more of the embedded printer fonts, and a document is rendered accordingly. If additional fonts are needed, a user must wait for a printer upgrade, such as via a firmware flash of printer-specific font data to include the additional font, prior to use. Alternatively, font data can be rasterized by a workstation and communicated, along with a print job, for use with that job. It will be

appreciated that this places added burden on the workstation, as well as increases network data traffic by resending the font data each time a job requires it.

As discussed during the Interview, the subject application teaches an embodiment wherein PJL commands are embedded with code inclusive of sufficient intelligence to allow a raster image processor to decode the font information to which the PJL is appended. Thus, the raster image processor can utilize fonts of varying formats, decoding without assistance that font data which is already understood by it, and using the embedded PJL code in other situations.

Neither Kurumida, Kavathekar or Oomura, alone or in combination, teach embedding font decoding intelligence into a PJL header, and wherein a RIP engine pareses this intelligence from the header, and decodes the appended font information using the embedded PJL code. Kurmida is cited for teaching the broad concept of converting font data into a usable format. However, such conversion is ascertained and completed before a font is downloaded. See, e.g., Figure 2 of Kurumida, notably blocks S206, S209 and S210. The subject system advantageously pushes font conversion to the RIP engine. The subject embodiment frees the a job submitter from extra steps, such as concatenation or conversion of font data before it can be downloaded to a device, such as is required by Kurumida.

In view of the forgoing, amendment has been made to each of remaining independent claims 1, 13, 16 and 18 to more clearly illustrate that the decoding information is embedded in the PJL, and wherein the RIP engine uses this information to decode the fonts on the printer side.

In accordance with the afore-noted amendments and comments, it is submitted that all claims are patentably distinct over the art, and in condition for allowance thereover. An early allowance of all claims is respectfully requested.

If there are any fees necessitated by the foregoing communication, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge such fees to our Deposit Account No. 50-0902, referencing our Docket No. 66329/31274.

Respectfully submitted,

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